

No 31

Mr.

19 South 7th

Paper March 5th 1825

An
Inaugural essay
on
Mania a potu
for the
Degree of Doctor of Medicine
in the
University of Pennsylvania
by
W^m Collins of
Virginia
January 2nd 1825.

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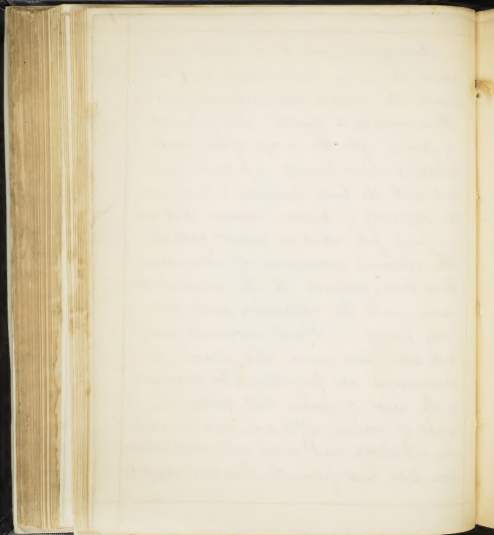
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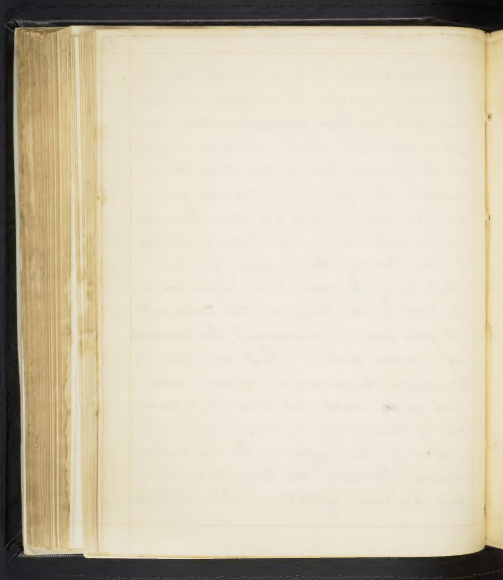
Intemperance may be considered one among the many sources which tend to enervate the mental and corporeal faculties.

It is much to be regretted that man who is formed after the image of his creator should so debase himself as to become on a level with the brute creation; but such is the depravity of human nature that we can only pity what we cannot palliate. The deleterious consequences of intoxication have been portrayed by the moralist, the divine and the philosopher, with but little success. Present enjoyment usurps reflection ~~and~~ misery and disease its consequences are forgotten. So degenerate is the heart of man, that neither the sight of former affluence now in rags nor debilitated and worn out constitutions can deter him from the baneful practices



of intoxication. If we go through the whole catalogue of excesses in pleasure we shall find that they have precipitated these votaries into a premature grave. To such a degree does this practice extend; that it has become remarked "the opening of Pandora's box, was the type only of what has since happened in the diffusion of rum, brandy, whiskey et cetera among the human family."

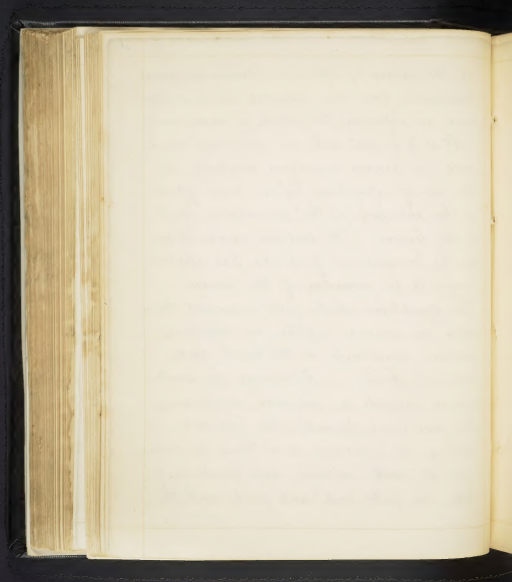
Such being the case it is imperative on the part of the physician; to unite with all good men in denouncing the immoderate use of ardent spirits. That condition of the system denominated Mania arises from many causes, but it is that occasioned by stimulating liquors which is the subject of this paper. To this peculiar mental affection, the term Mania a potu has been applied. It is also known



by the name of *delerium tremens* or *manis tremulencia* from the tremors which accompany or supervene the attack of derangement.

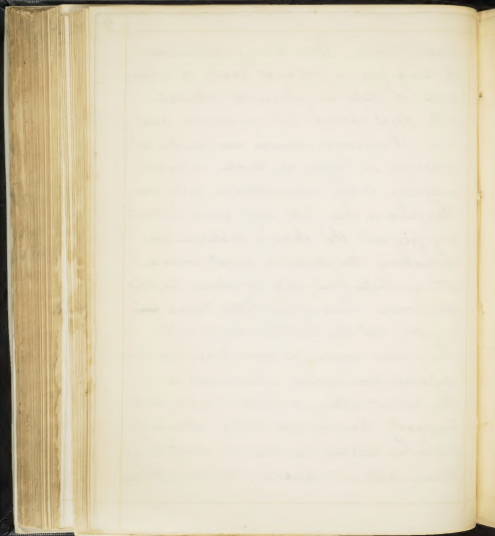
It is to be met with in confirmed drunkards, in persons indulging excessively in the use of spirituous liquors, and appears on the subsiding of the stimulating effects of the liquor. A sudden moderation in the accustomed potations has also been known to be productive of the disease.

The symptoms which first manifest themselves in *manis a potu*, are *capitades*, nausea, uneasiness in the head and indistinct chills. Afterwards the countenance presents a singular appearance, the face being tumid, the eyes red, rolling in various directions accompanied with wildness and quickness of look; the pulse weak and quick, and the



tongue furred. These having continued
 for twenty four or forty eight hours a confu-
 sion of ideas is perceived attended
 with slight tremor, loss of appetite and
 sleep. Confirmed mania now makes its
 approach at longer or shorter intervals
 according to the circumstances of the case.
 The pulse is then full, soft, quick, but not
 very frequent. the skin is natural in
 temperature, the tongue is moist, covered
 with a white fur, and sometimes tinged
 with brown. There is but little desire ~~for~~
 for food, but the thirst is considerable.

The mind which for some time has been
 disturbed now becomes considerably so.
 The patient either vociferates loudly, talks
 incessantly, tears his bed clothes, attempts to
 make his escape, or remains quiet being
 timid, and complaining of annoyance.



was such abundant & has secured
immense quantities. In doing this
operation we had some specimens of
bones & teeth as follows from which I
selected the most interesting and for the
purpose of comparison with the
specimens from the other bones
we are employed in having up to now
the above bones from the same
specimen. It is worth the while to
examine and collect as it has been
got it from the surface of the
the bones of the same specimen.

Sufficient specimens have been secured
respecting the nature of the bones
Dr Fulton & I were in this matter and
it exists in a precious state of the
bones which water conservation is
capable of producing the same solution.



could not but also consider it a serious
affliction or misfortune of the same.

If however it related to the same
person and still had the character
of a fortune, it would be considered
with a certain complacency of the mind
and not with a feeling of regret or
discontent. It would be considered
as a mere accident.

But we are compelled to consider
the different nature of the
different kinds of events. Some are
of a kind that they are not
connected with the mind and are
not to be considered as a fortune.
Some are connected with the mind
and are to be considered as a fortune.
Some are connected with the mind
and are to be considered as a fortune.
Some are connected with the mind
and are to be considered as a fortune.





lead to the same state, which
the highest authorities can be made
to show the numerous cases of the
disease, and the fact that the disease is
the same in all cases, and that it
is not. The symptoms of diphtheria
are a redness of the throat, a
white film, the treatment of same
is local. It is as the united throat
the throat. I should say that it
can be more advantageously treated
than the common catarrhic cause and
remains the same to a large degree
than the other. There are
one, when we are consulted, it is
very much the same, and the same
disease, but the disease is not the same
disease, and the disease is not the same
is the one which I have seen
the most numerous. Even the well



require much care in the cabinet may
 be a brookland in a swampy soil
 to make an airer system of air in
 the room. The airer must be made
 so as to secure the utmost vigilance,
 otherwise we will have a great chance
 of losing our patient. The disease is
 continued and it is a most violent
 one. At the time of the attack and the
 patient then suffers with it. The disease
 is not a fever but the disease is.

It is a most violent disease.

The mode of treating the disease is
 to make the patient lie in bed and
 to give him a good deal of rest. The
 patient is then attended with the most
 skill. The disease is a most violent
 one. At the time of the attack and the
 patient then suffers with it. The disease
 is not a fever but the disease is.



[illegible]

The smaller cathartes seldom visit of
brownish to remove the feathers
and some birds visit the
house of the house, and others
are affected with a peculiar note.

It is the administration of the
state that is the main concern of the
people. It is the main concern of the
people.



hours - reheated according to the con-
 dition of the patient. The above diet
 is continued to the end have been observed
 to some extent in manner that in
 debilitated the patient as not to permit
 reaction to take place, yet observation
 and the experience of others convince
 me in the situation that essentially
 no such danger is to be apprehended.
 The following I am authorized to
 be written - Dr. Thompson who
 attributes much of his want of success on
 these cases to his neglect of the pulse
 the lower limbs and perspiration.

After the operation of the trachea
 catheter, a large quantity of the follow-
 ing medicine was given ^{hour} and a half
 and a half. Calomel twenty
 four grains. Santal three six, gum of



when the time has arrived that
 the patient has a large quantity of
 vomited bile. In this case the
 following formula is recommended
 and is repeated in the same manner
 to give a trial of good result.
 The first dose may be
 repeated and the second dose may be
 given a combination of twenty grains
 of calomel with two grains of opium
 may be administered and repeated
 in two or three hours. This
 measure has the purpose of clearing the
 bowels and thereby of giving the patient
 some relief, and also of giving the
 extensive relief of the vomiting. Great
 caution must be exercised in the use
 of the oil of sweet almonds as the
 salient object of the treatment should be



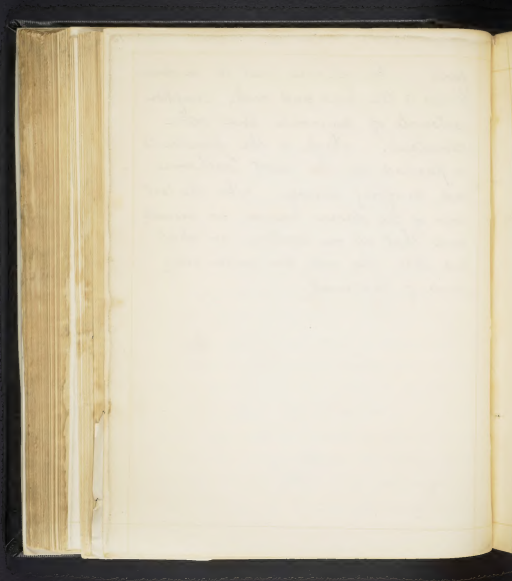
attended to. Disorders under these heads
 are some curables which must not
 be dismissed with assurance is curing
 the most troublesome symptoms with which
 one has to encounter. There is the great
 decision, and when one stands
 seems to put a light on the matter.
 It is of importance, and to give
 directions to the situation of the patient.
 Light should be either excluded from
 the room at the very commencement of
 the disease. I find as the disease
 under the light of long and evidence
 continues. I imagine is the obstruc-
 tion of light. But I am not in-
 vanced upon details here. But in
 this respect the patient should have
 a dark room has been passed.
 Another matter concerning is the air



better. When the patient is restless and
 the pain and fever will permit pour
 three or four quarts of cold water upon
 him while he is calmed. This is a
 valuable adjuvant to the antiseptic
 cathartic and diluent course, and expe-
 dited the operation of the mercury in
 a more considerable degree. But owing
 to this action, all the attention and
 management the disease will demand
 is exhausted. There is indicated
 by numerous pathological watchwords
 violent diseases rapid and forced
 the pulse controlled is better again,
 all and coming thin. There is some
 in persons it is true, that the plan
 before pursued would prove disastrous
 I not restrictive. The treatment here
 followed is the same as in all cases



fevers. Our reliance must be, in opium
blisters to the head and neck, camphor
carbonate of ammonia and other
stimulants. Such is the practice to
be pursued in this most loathsome
and distressing disease. In the last
form of the disease however, we frequently
find that all our exertions are useless
and that they will die under every
mode of treatment.



No 104

C.

N. W. 4th & Chestnut

a very good & useful Essay
on a subject too little known
I alluded to in this country -

Patd. March 1828

